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## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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This glossary contains definitions of certain terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Group and our business. Some of these may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“Ag”	the symbol for the chemical element of silver
“Au”	the symbol for the chemical element of gold
“Bt”	billion tonnes
“concentrate”	a powdery product containing an upgraded mineral content resulting from initial processing of mined ore to remove some waste materials. A concentrate is an intermediary product, which would still be subject to further processing, such as smelting, to effect recovery of metal
“crusher”	a machine for crushing rocks to a smaller grain size
“Cu”	the symbol for the chemical element of copper
“Cu-Fe mineralisation”	copper-iron mineralisation. Copper occurring as chalcopyrite is the major economic element in this type of mineralisation, but it may also contain various amounts of magnetite, pyrite and locally some galena and sphalerite
“deposit”	a body of mineralisation containing a sufficient average grade of metal or metals to warrant further exploration and/or development expenditure. A deposit may not have a realistic expectation of being mined, therefore it may not be classified as a resource or a reserve
“dilution”	the reduction of grade for mined ore from the in-situ estimated grade due to the inclusion of waste material in the mined ore
“drilling”	a technique or process of making a small circular hole in the ground with a drilling machine, which is typically used to obtain a cylindrical or chip sample of rocks and/or ore. Alternatively, blasthole drilling is where the drilling technique is used to create a hole to house an explosive charge in preparation for blasting a zone of rock
“exploration”	activity to search for and/or prove the location, volume and quality of an ore body
“Fe”	the symbol for the chemical element of iron

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“Fe-Cu mineralisation”	iron-copper mineralisation. Iron occurring as magnetite is the major economic element in this type of mineralisation, but it also contains various amounts of copper as chalcopyrite and pyrite
“ferrous”	containing iron
“flotation”	a process by which some mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles of froth and float, and others to sink, so that the valuable minerals are concentrated and separated from the remaining rock or mineral material
“g/t”	grams per tonne
“grade” or “ore grade”	the relative amount of valuable elements or minerals contained in a parcel of ore material. For gold and silver, grade is commonly expressed in grams per tonne terms; for copper and iron, grade is commonly expressed in percent
“km”	kilometre(s), a metric unit measure of distance
“km <sup>2</sup> ”	square kilometre
“koz”	thousand ounces, a unit of weight
“kt”	thousand tonnes, a metric unit of weight
“ktpa”	kt per annum
“mFe”	magnetic iron
“mineral deposits”	a natural occurrence of a useful mineral on sufficient degree of concentration and size to suggest it may be economically extracted
“mineral resource(s)” or “resource(s)”	a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth’s crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, as defined in the JORC Code. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
“mining dilution”	the waste material that is taken in the process of ore extraction

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“mining loss”	that part of an ore reserve which is not recovered during the mining process
“Mt”	million tonnes
“mu”	mu (亩), a unit of area commonly used in China. 1 mu equals approximately 666.67 square metres
“non-ferrous metals”	metals other than iron and alloys that do not contain appreciable amount of iron
“open pit mining”	mining of a deposit from a pit open to surface and usually carried out by stripping of overburden materials
“ore”	mineral-bearing rock which can be mined and treated profitably under current or immediately foreseeable economic conditions
“ore body”	natural mineral accumulations which can be extracted for use under existing economic conditions and using existing extraction techniques
“ore processing” or “processing”	the process which in general refers to the extraction of usable portions of ores by using physical and chemical methods
“ore reserve(s)” or “reserve(s)”	the economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource, as defined by the JORC Code. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Ore resources are subdivided into probable and proved, as described in the section headed “The JORC Code” in this prospectus
“ounce(s)”, “troy ounce(s)” or “oz”	troy ounce(s), a unit of weight. One troy ounce equals 31.10348 grams
“Pb”	the symbol for the chemical element of lead
“PPE”	personal protection equipment

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“recovery rate”	the percentage of metal produced compared to the amount of metal contained in the feed ore in the context of a processing plant, or the percentage of metal produced compared to the amount of metal contained in the feed concentrates in the context of a smelting plant
“refining”	the final stage of the metallurgical process of refining crude metal products to a pure or very pure end-product
“S”	the symbol for the chemical element of sulfur
“smelting”	a pyro-metallurgical process of separating metal by fusion from those impurities with which it is chemically combined or physically mixed
“t”	tonne(s), a metric unit of weight
“tailings”	the waste materials (residue) produced by the processing plant after extraction of valuable minerals
“tailings storage facility”, “tailings dam”, or “TSF”	a storage facility for tailings
“TFe”	total iron
“tpa”	tonnes per annum
“tpd”	tonnes per day
“underground mine”	openings in the earth accessed via shafts and adits below the land surface to extract minerals
“vein”	a tabular mass of minerals formed by fracture filling or replacement of host rock
“Zn”	the symbol for the chemical element of zinc